

CHINA, SUSPICIOUS OF JAPANESE MOVE, MOBILIZES TROOPS

Material Landed for Narrow Gauge Railroad to Kiaochau Brings Protest to Tokio.

PEKIN, Sept. 25.—There have been extensive movements of Chinese troops in the coast provinces, but the War Department announces they are designed only against possible revolutionary outbreaks and to prevent anti-foreign demonstrations.

One cause assigned is the possibility of the Japanese constructing a railroad on the northern coast of the Chinese province of Shandong to Kiaochau, the German leasehold on the Shantung Peninsula.

Considerable suspicion has been aroused among Chinese officials by the supposed intentions of Japan because of the procedure of the Antung-Hailan Railway, which became ultimately a permanent broad-gauge line.

JAPANESE LAND MATERIAL. Reports received at the capital from Lungkow say the Japanese landed the railway material from the transports which brought the Japanese army to the Chinese coast.

Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister at Peking, intimated to the Chinese Foreign Office a few days ago the necessity of Japan constructing such a railway, the Minister explaining that steel artillery could not be transported over the Chinese roads.

An undated German official report received here says: Governor Meyer Waldeck, of Kiaochau reports the Japanese outposts have crossed the frontier of the German leased territory. The Germans maintained their positions. In the skirmishes between the advance guards the Japanese, despite their superior numbers, suffered great losses.

The Government is restricting the travel of foreigners in the interior of China and is especially instructing the provincial authorities to protect missionaries and other aliens established in the interior.

The German authorities, it is reported, have been making efforts to transfer the Tientsin-Peking Railway to the Chinese, but the Peking Government fears to complicate matters with the Japanese.

A British detachment numbering 400 South Wales border regiment men and 400 Indian Sikhs were landed near Laoshan, China, yesterday. It is expected the Anglo-Japanese attack on the first line of the Tsin-Tao defenses will begin today or tomorrow.

"LEAVE NO FRENCH LIVING," REPORTED ORDER TO GERMANS

Rheims Again Bombarded and Destruction of Entire Forces Said to Have Been Directed.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 25.—German artillery is again bombarding the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims, according to an official announcement issued at the War Office today. It stated that the bombardment was resumed last night.

A statement issued at the Foreign Office declares that General Stenger, commander of the Fifth Army, ordered his troops to "leave no French living."

Violent fighting took place all day Tuesday along a battle line extending through Zvornik, Lonitza, Mitrovitza and Srebata.

All these towns are in northeastern Serbia, on the Austrian frontier. Zvornik is on the Drina River, about 20 miles from Belgrade. Lonitza is on the Tza, between 40 and 50 miles southwest of Belgrade. Mitrovitza is on the Save River, from 40 to 45 miles northwest of Belgrade. Srebata lies upon the Save about 40 miles from Belgrade, at a point where the river makes a deep bend.

The official statement follows: "Violent fighting occurred on Tuesday on the Zvornik-Lonitza-Mitrovitza-Srebata fronts. The situation continues favorable. On the Save River the enemy commenced an artillery and infantry attack, but was repulsed. Our heavy Austrian artillery bombarded the forts and city of Belgrade for six hours, also the quarries on the Save. Then the Austrians attempted to cross the river near Belgrade, but were driven back."

20,000 MEN LOSE 30,000 AT VERDUN, SAYS REPORT

Terrific Fire Works Havoc Among Besiegers.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Belgian reports reaching Paris today, which have not yet been officially confirmed, state that the Germans lost 20,000 men in assaults against the forts at Verdun, 14,000 of these being killed and 20,000 wounded.

The Germans suffered the heaviest losses in fighting which has followed sorties of the French army from the forts surrounding the city.

The forts are keeping up a heavy artillery fire in reply to the German bombardment.

COMEDY AND TRAGEDY FROM GREAT EUROPEAN WAR DRAMA

A four-leaved clover, pressed, dried and scented—the same one carried by his grandfather 41 years ago—is tucked away in a pocket of Kaiser Wilhelm's gray greatcoat these days.

The little daughter of an old court official, Louis Schneider, plucked this leaf in the Royal Park, Nabelsburg, in July, 1873. After the German victory at Sedan the child presented the green spray to old King William.

Months later the Schneider child and her father were summoned before the Emperor.

"Here is your little piece of clover," said the monarch. "It has won me victories, and I wish to give it to you, my child, and hope it will bring you luck, too."

The Kaiser then cut off one of his white curls and handed it with the clover to the girl.

Years later Miss Schneider presented the talkman to the daughter of the Countess Dehna as a baptismal gift.

When the war broke out in August last the Countess, through the Empress, presented the clover to the Kaiser.

"The truth of this piece of news is verified for by the German War Press Bureau."

A statement by the British Official Press Bureau says: "The Germans rely on concentrated and prolonged artillery fire to shatter our nerves, but the British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress even by the most prolonged and high explosive, which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to serve as graves for five horses."

The German howitzer shells are eight and nine inches in calibre. After impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On this account they are irreverently dubbed "soot boxes."

Major Jeanne tells the following story of Corporal Lupin's heroism: "We were on the right bank of the Yonne at Bellaire, in close touch with the German batteries. The mistletoe on both sides was terrible. All at once the Germans adopted new tactics. They seemed to withdraw from their position, and we could distinctly notice their ranks splitting as if in great confusion. It was only to bring up more artillery which had been rushing from behind. The move was sudden, executed, the ranks closed again, and for a time they seemed as if they were going to have the advantage over us."

Eighteen-year-old Corporal Lupin, who served in the regiment of Major Jeanne, was wounded during the heroic defense of Lieze, will henceforth hold a place in Belgian history as high as that accorded any individual. Corporal Lupin gave his life to his country. The Germans, when he gave his life paid for it with the annihilation of a battery of field artillery, horses and men, and the decisive defeat of an attacking column of infantry.

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Although he received nine wounds in the chest and back and lost a finger a few weeks ago, Kosma Krutchoff, a Cossack, who attacked 21 Germans singly-handedly, saved 50 Belgians from death, in Louvain. All had been arrested charged with shooting at the Germans.

The Belgian Mason while facing the firing squad gave a certain sign and the German officer immediately engaged him in conversation. He explained miserably that he was not guilty and that not a single one of the party had been guilty of any atrocity. The German officer immediately ordered them all released.

Krutchoff regarded his wounds inflicted by the Germans, with contempt. "They are not wounds," he insisted, "for the Germans cannot fight."

The Cossack killed 21 of the 25 men against whom he fought alone and was unscathed.

GAS-FILLED SHELLS KILL GERMANS BY SCORES, IS BELIEF

American Says French Have Resorted to Use of Turpin's Terrible Invention to Destroy Foes.

A possible explanation of the terrible slaughter among the Germans has been furnished by a prominent American, long resident in Paris and widely acquainted in Government circles.

A dispatch describes an entire company of Prussian infantry lying dead as if surprised by the fire of officers with playing cards in their hands; a group of 40 dead lying around a haystack, a trench a mile and a quarter in length, beyond the Ourcq River, filled with dead for its whole length, and on none of these corpses was there the slightest mark of a bullet or piece of shell.

It was suggested that the Germans might have been killed by the shock of the explosion, but the American referred to is inclined to believe that in reality the damage was done by shells filled with a new explosive invented by Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, which liberates deadly gases that aspirate all within range of the shells.

At the beginning of the war the Paris newspapers mentioned a new explosive of Turpin's invention which had been tried out, and predicted that it would annihilate whole regiments. Bombs charged with it were dropped from aeroplanes upon the German lines, and several hundred sheep, and, according to the report, all the animals were killed by the fumes.

So deadly was this explosive that the French Government at first hesitated to use it on the ground that the slaughter would be too terrible.

Some of the Paris papers said at that time that if the Germans ever attacked the city there would be unheard-of slaughter, so apparently it was supposed that these shells, which, presumably, are used in the 75-millimeter field guns, would be reserved as a last resource in the defense of the capital. But now, according to the theory, the French have at last overcome their humanitarian scruples and decided to use them.

Military explosives which liberate deadly gases are not altogether new. They have been a favorite weapon of the fiction writers, chief among them H. G. Wells, who in one of his earlier romances, "The War of the Worlds," mentions something of the sort in connection with an invasion of the earth by Martians. One of the weapons employed by the invaders was a projectile filled with "black smoke," a heavy gas which brought certain death to every one whom it reached. In actual warfare such shells are less common than in fiction, but almost all high explosives have some asphyxiatory effect, and some of them—such as lyddite—are almost as deadly in this way as by means of the fragments of shell which they scatter.

Another variant of this expedient was the old Chinese stinkpot, a bomb charged with substances which upon exploding produce the effect suggested by the name. These weapons, however, were not used so much to kill the enemy as to repel them by a strong stink and give them something to think about at a critical moment of battle.

MAY TAX AUTOMOBILES WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, said today that a strong disposition had grown up in the Senate to tax automobiles instead of taxing gasoline, as in the House war tax bill.

900 Americans Leave Copenhagen. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25.—The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II sailed Thursday with 900 Americans. The exodus from Denmark is about over.

277 MILES OF SHIPS OFF COAST OF ENGLAND

British Purser Reports Great Array Near Portsmouth.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—When the Royal Mail steam packet Magdalenia, which arrived here from Southampton, left the latter place a few days ago there were 277 miles of ships moored in the Solent, stretching from north of Hattery to Portsmouth, according to C. W. Hartly, purser of the Magdalenia.

The purser said soldiers, sailors, army nurses and British scouts were permitted to ride free in the trains in English cities, and that the scouts were doing useful work carrying dispatches. Only three trains were run daily between Southampton and London, and passengers were not permitted on the platforms until the train came in. Persons in automobiles were stopped by the military and the machines seized for war purposes.

Five of the big royal mail liners in the Brazil trade, the Amazon, Arizona, Avon, Aragon and Asturias, have been commandeered by the Government, two for hospital purposes and three for transport work, Hartly said.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Andrew Carnegie arrived this morning on the steamship Mauretania from Liverpool. Mr. Carnegie said he was glad to get away from England.

"We must maintain our neutrality strictly," said Mr. Carnegie. "We are a great nation. It would make us too vain to realize how great we are. The Kaiser's action has upset me terribly. I know him well. The Emperor went for his holiday around Kiel when he was informed of the trouble. He started back to Berlin, but the mischief had been done. Sir Edward Grey said the right thing when he said 'We are not fighting the German people. We are fighting the German militarism.' Militarism in Germany has enabled that country to take the action it did in the Emperor's absence. The military clique is not the Emperor. He is the most sorrowful man in Europe."

Mr. Carnegie was asked about the Emperor's holdings of Krupp stock.

"I know nothing about that," he said, "but I do know the Kaiser has done all he could for peace. He found Germany under Bismarck an uncivilized nation. He dropped Bismarck and made wonderful reforms in Germany. He stopped dueling and provided pensions for the aged and the poor. I pity the Kaiser from the bottom of my heart. He is not only a great man, but a good man. We have abolished slavery—the owning of man by man. The next step is to abolish war, the killing of man by man."

Mr. Carnegie said that he would not volunteer a prophecy as to the length of the war.

The Mauretania carried 104 passengers, most of them Americans. Among the passengers were Sir John Forbes-Robertson, the English actor, who will make a tour of the United States, beginning in Detroit; Antonio Scotti, the Italian baritone, and F. W. Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue Railway of New York.

ACTOR SEES LONG WAR. "We are fighting with clean hands and we are fighting to the finish," said Forbes-Robertson, who added that the war would last much longer than Americans suppose.

Scotti said that even if Italy went to war he would not have to go because he was an only son, a condition which permitted him to escape war service. Scotti said Caruso had a brother who would enlist in his place, should the famous tenor be called for service.

It was also officially announced at the War Office that two unexploded Zeppelin projectiles had been found at Waergan. The description of them given out said they contained picric acid and were about 34 inches in diameter and about four feet long.

The peace proposals from Germany are reported to have been transmitted by Karl Liebknecht, leader of the German Socialists, who is said to have been touring Belgium. The Antwerp newspapers say he has been at Louvain, Tirlemont, Aerschot, Dinant and Namur, and represented himself as horrified by the scenes he had witnessed.

One paper quotes the Socialist leader as saying he would proclaim throughout Germany the outrages the Germans had committed and provoke a revolution of feeling that would soon terminate the war.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—The Germans are destroying all bridges in the vicinity of Lieze which might be of strategic value, according to persons arriving from the south of Belgium at Maastricht.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK Strikes Mine in North Sea—British Save Captain and Crew.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A South Shields dispatch says that the Norwegian steamship Heavik has been destroyed by striking a mine in the North Sea.

The chief engineer and one of his assistants were killed, but the captain and the crew of 14 were rescued by a British warship and brought to South Shields.

Argentina Ambassador Named. BRUNO ARIAS, Sept. 25.—Doctor Bruno S. Arias has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, the first under the recent action of this Government in elevating the legation to an embassy.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT SLAIN BY DISGUISED JAPANESE Patrols at Tsing-Tao Adopt Chinese Garb in Making Reconnoitres.

PEKIN, Sept. 25.—A letter received here from a German in Tsing-Tao says that Baron von Eisenbach, formerly Second Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, was killed by a Japanese patrol dressed in Chinese clothes.

A dispatch from Peking sent on September 19 said Baron von Eisenbach had been killed before Tsing-Tao on September 14 in a skirmish.

CARNEGIE DEFENDS KAISER'S EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Calls Him "Most Sorrowful Man in Europe"—"Militarism" in Germany Blamed for the Outbreak.

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ATTACK SO SUDDEN GERMAN SHIP COULD NOT ESCAPE

Former Captain of the Kaiser Wilhelm Describes Loss of Liner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Captain Adolf Meyer, navigating officer of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the converted German cruiser that was sunk by the British High Flyer off the west coast of Africa on August 27, and who has arrived here from Kingston on the Santa Marta, gave the first authentic account of the sinking of the big merchantman. Captain Meyer is 52 years old, and owing to his poor health he was placed on parole by the British. He is depressed on account of the loss of his ship.

"The High Flyer came upon us so suddenly," the skipper declared, "that we were unable to escape. We were being coaled by the Hamburg-American liner Bethania. When the Kaiser was sinking we transferred all the crew to the Bethania and escaped. The High Flyer did not pursue us. We headed for an American port, but we were captured by the British cruiser Essex 21 miles southeast of Charleston, S. C."

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KAISER, CHEERING HIS MEN, BECOMES ILL, SAYS REPORT

Emperor Catches Severe Cold From Drenching on Battlefield, According to Dispatches.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25.—Reports declared to come from a reliable source state that Emperor William of Germany is seriously ill at the headquarters of the General Staff in Luxembourg and that a specialist has been summoned from Berlin to care for him.

His illness is said to have begun with a cold that he caught when he visited soldiers in the trenches during a heavy rain to speak words of cheer to them and was himself drenched. The cold aggravated the old affliction from which he has suffered for many years, according to the reports here, and as the physicians of the Red Cross were unable to give him relief a specialist was called.

(A dispatch from Berlin on Thursday said it was announced there that the Kaiser was in good health and spirits.)

It is said that the Emperor is suffering from severe fits of coughing that prevent him getting any sleep.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—From several points the news was received today that the Kaiser is under the care of the imperial physician, suffering from a severe cold. The correspondent of the Chronicle, writing from Geneva, says the Emperor spent a long time in the trenches around Verdun, and was thoroughly drenched by that heavy rain. He failed to change his clothing and was later forced to remain in bed while his physicians took steps to prevent an attack of pneumonia.

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AUSTRIANS IN REVOLT, SAY ROME DISPATCHES

Country in Upheaval, According to Diplomats in Rome.

ROME, Sept. 25.—Smoldering discontent among the mixed nationalities of Austria has burst into open flames, according to advices received by diplomats here today. In Bohemia, Austrian Silesia and Croatia revolts already have broken out.

Rioting is said to have been in progress at Prague for many days. A number of Americans, who were in the city and efforts are being made to learn whether they left before the disorders broke out.

Publication of official lists of the dead and wounded in the Galician campaign revealed that the greatest losses were suffered by Czech and Croatian troops who, because of suspicion as to their loyalty, have been put in the first line of the soldiers opposing the Russians.

The last seen of the great airship it had disappeared in the darkness in the direction of Thourout. The starting point is believed to have been Brussels.

RAID BY ZEPPELINS ON ENGLAND MAY BE NEXT GERMAN MOVE

Attack on Ostend Believed to Have Been Primarily to Test Wind Currents, Dirigibles Assembling.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—Attacks in force by a great fleet of Zeppelins on England are predicted here. It is said that these German aerial battleships are being assembled for a thick curtain of fog to obscure the movement.

It is known that Count Zeppelin, inventor of the giant dirigibles that bear his name, has volunteered to lead a fleet of these vessels over the Channel and across the city of London.

With the coming of the foggy autumn season the danger from this cause is certain to be acute, and the British are already making preparations to forestall such a raid.

A number of the officials of the British aviation squad have been at Ostend for the last week, and it is understood they have a fleet of armored biplanes in readiness, prepared to take the offensive when the dirigibles are sent into action.

It is believed that last night's raid on Ostend was a trial cruise to ascertain the prevailing wind currents across the channel.

It is also stated on good authority that virtually all Zeppelins have retired from active assistance in taking fortifications and are centered around the North Sea, where they are to assist in an attack on the British fleet. The outcome of such a battle will be highly important, for it will determine whether a dirigible can measure up against a warship. If it can, the German fleet will not be greatly outnumbered. The British fleet, however, for the British fleet is insufficiently supplied with balloon guns, only a few of these being in existence.

One of the bombs dropped by the Zeppelins are said to be 12 inches in diameter and 2 feet long. The damage they can do is terrific. Houses in the neighborhood of the explosion collapse as though made of cards, and they can tear up streets for a distance of scores of yards.

BOMBS FROM SKY AT NIGHT CAUSE TERROR IN OSTEND

Zeppelin Attack, However, Does Little Material Damage.

OSTEND, Sept. 25.—Hundreds of the residents of Ostend fled from here today in terror, following a raid by a Zeppelin airship, that dropped three bombs in the southern part of the city last night. Panic prevails everywhere and an order has been issued to burn no lights later than 8 p. m. hereafter.

No extensive damage was done by the aerial bombardment, which is believed here to be the German reply to the challenge of the British aviators, who flew to Düsseldorf and dropped bombs on the Bickendorf aerodrome, headquarters of the Rhine Zeppelin squadron.

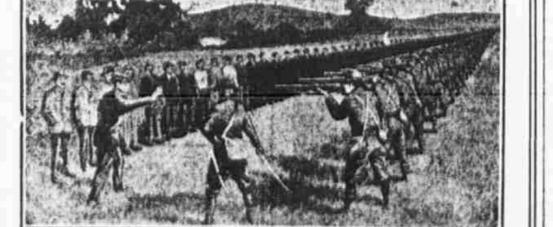
One of the bombs dropped by the Germans partially wrecked the bridge on the Avenue Smet de Naleyer and shattered the building occupied by Hans Williams and his traveling motor, who flew to Düsseldorf and dropped bombs on the Bickendorf aerodrome, headquarters of the Rhine Zeppelin squadron.

The Zeppelin made its appearance about 9 o'clock in the evening, coming from the direction of Thourout. The first news of the raid came in a message from the burgomaster from a house near the Canal de Terivation. This report that a bomb had been dropped from the Zeppelin, then at a height of about 500 feet, upon the Smet de Naleyer bridge over the canal and that the airship was traveling northward, was confirmed by a few moments later came the news that a bomb had dropped in the Minque, or fish market. After this the Zeppelin turned to the east, dropping the third bomb in the Avant-Port, part of the reconstructed harbor.

The last seen of the great airship it had disappeared in the darkness in the direction of Thourout. The starting point is believed to have been Brussels.

9000 Philadelphians die annually from preventable causes.

—Board of Health Report



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The third arrow points to the regular Cat's Paw Heel which is "worn the world over."

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